

CIMARRON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

General Contractors

Operates in all the Towns in the Territory

S. E. PELPHREY

Gen'l Manager Cimarron, N. M.

Colfax Man Has Good Words for County

Hon. Horace C. Abbott, who resides at Springer, N. M., and who is a member of the house of representatives from Colfax county, was recently interviewed by the Santa Fe New Mexican regarding conditions in the northern part of the territory. Mr. Abbott, who is one of the most prominent ranchmen of his section, confined his conversation mostly to the subject of live stock and cattle growing and his remarks on these important subjects are worthy of wide publicity. Mr. Abbott said:

"Prices of cattle have improved very much in the past ninety days," Mr. Abbott stated when pressed for an interview concerning the live stock situation. "In fact, good feeding steers are from ten to twenty per cent higher at the present time than they were a year ago and plenty of buyers are after them."

"Just now there are no sales of sheep to speak of. Owners are all satisfied with the present condition of the market. There never was a time when breeding lambs were held as high as at present. The purchaser who is waiting for a slump in sheep to get in on the low price will have to wait a long time. The consumption of muttons and lambs more than offsets the increase."

Car Scarcity Blessing in Disguise.
"Shipments of sheep from Springer during the year 1906 were about the same as in 1905. There would have been more cattle shipped last year than the year previous had it not been for a shortage in cars. However, those who were delayed in securing cars early in the season were doubly rewarded by the good prices."

Dry Farming Convention at Denver

Will C. Barnes

Correspondence to the Las Vegas Optic.
Denver, Thursday, Jan. 24.—From cattle raising to dry farming isn't such a very long jump in these days. No sooner does the stock association adjourn than in steps the dry farmer with his little gathering. Nor is it a little gathering by any means.

The hall was packed to suffocation. Every seat was taken and hundreds stood up for three long hours today to hear the speakers.

Prof. E. C. Chilcott, the expert in charge of the United States work in the arid district, was the main speaker and an extremely interesting one he proved to be.

I don't think many of us realized the true meaning of this dry farming business as we did after he was finished.

It was a revelation to us all and if any one doubts that the dry farming theory is an idle dream of some enthusiast, that it is but a passing fad to be soon dropped, he had best rid himself of the notion at once.

they received later on.
"Much of the land in Colfax county that was formerly used only for grazing purposes is being converted into farms and good crops are raised in certain sections without irrigation. Our company is preparing to cope with this change which is coming over the territory. We have ten thousand acres leased on the Maxwell land grant for winter grazing besides our pastures in southeastern Colfax county."

"The farmers in the vicinity of Springer will be asked to plant sugar beets during the coming season for the sugar factories in Colorado. The indications are that between one and two hundred acres will be put in sugar beets this year around Springer. There is little doubt that they can be grown as profitably there as in Colorado as the soil seems well adapted for the purpose."

"There is considerable good land tributary to Springer that can be irrigated from the Red, Rayado and Cimarron rivers. All we need is to build a reservoir to store the water and ditches to distribute it over the land. There is no better soil anywhere in the territory. A private irrigation project is now under way which will irrigate about ten thousand acres of land near Springer."

County Developing Fast.
"Colfax county is no doubt developing faster than any other county in New Mexico. We look forward to even greater improvement in this direction the coming year. Raton is growing at a surprising rate and will soon be one of the commercial centers of the territory."

Professor Chilcott showed us that what they had designated as the "great plains district" which lay between the 98th and 104th parallels and the Canada line and Texas, a region once known as the Great American desert, had a proven annual average rainfall of 18 inches, 14 of which fell in what is known as the "growing months."

He told us of the success of the stations in this district in raising crops without irrigation, of their many experiments as to which of the grains would best grow under the conditions and how they were further experimenting and investigating.

It was a deeply interested crowd that listened all day long. Note books and pencils were seen on every hand. They came to learn, did these dry farmers. They were eager to find out everything they could, and the way they plied Prof. Chilcott with questions was a caution.

The meeting is a most unqualified success and if the next session can be brought to New Mexico, as we will endeavor to do, it will be a grand thing for us all.

New Mexico has a good active delegation here in attendance. Such horny handed sons of toil as John H. Hicks, for instance, who was yesterday sporting around with the cow men, is right up in front today

check by jowl, with some granger from western Kansas.

A. A. Jones of Las Vegas is another ambitious granger anxious to get some hayseed in his hair.

Mr. Jefferson Reynolds thinks he wants to be a farmer and with the farmers stand, so he's here with the rest.

J. L. Zimmerman of Santa Fe, he too is here and everybody knows "Zim" is a dry farmer from way back.

C. E. Hartley of Springer is also helping boost for New Mexico and incidentally learn what a dry farm is, so if he met one in the road he'd know it without an introduction.

Sealed Proposals

The board of county commissioners of Colfax county, New Mexico, will receive sealed bids for the construction of a reinforced concrete arched bridge across the Cimarron river at the town of Cimarron, in said county until ten o'clock a. m., Monday, March 4, 1907.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks on some national bank in this county for 10 per cent of bid.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the county clerk of said county. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. G. TWITTY,

County Clerk.

Raton, N. M., Jan. 21, 1907.

Opened for business Mar. 6, 1906

No. 8120.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE RATON NATIONAL BANK

At Raton, in the Territory of New Mexico,
At the close of business Jan 20th, 1907.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$130,476.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	45.72
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	20,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	688.75
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,857.12
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	430.25
Due from State Banks and Bankers	14,395.62
Due from approved reserve agents	20,000.00
Checks and other cash items	2,000.00
Notes of other National Banks	1,300.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	143.31
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie	\$6,640.90
Legal-tender notes	3,975.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,000.00
Total	\$223,901.97
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$5,000.00
National Bank notes outstanding	20,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	114,343.97
Time certificates of deposit	14,246.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	401.50
Total	\$223,901.97

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, ss.

I, Benj. Sherrod, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. BENJ. SHERROD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Jan, 1907.

(SEAL) H. M. RODRICK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. B. Kohlhausen,
H. L. Bickley,
Fred Rohrer,
Directors.

NO. 8098
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW MEXICO OF RATON

AT RATON, N. M.,

at the close of business January 20th 1907

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$146,457.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	816.82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	15,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	506.25
Bonds, securities, etc.	3,415.80
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,150.19
Current Expenses	753.95
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	41,458.69
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,852.32
Due from approved reserve agents	12,847.24
Checks and other cash items	1,170.57
Notes of other National Banks	2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	105.59
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz: Specie	8,558.90
Legal-tender notes	3,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	750.00
Total	\$244,673.24
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
National Bank notes outstanding	15,000.00
Due to other National Banks	49,141.81
Individual deposits subject to check	139,872.38
Demand certificates of deposit	185.00
Time certificates of deposit	8,049.65
Certified Checks	875.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	50.00
Total	\$244,673.24

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, ss.

I, Ernst Ruth, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ERNST RUTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1907.

(SEAL) T. D. LEIB, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 1st 1910

Correct—Attest:
C. F. Remberg,
John Morrow,
W. J. Linwood,
Directors.

No. 4734.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at Raton, in the Territory of New Mexico

At the close of business Jan. 20th, 1907

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$341,562.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	12,055.27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	87,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	75,000.00
Banking house, Furniture and Fixtures	30,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	6,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	124,343.69
Due from State Banks and Bankers	30,215.91
Due from approved reserve agents	115,865.22
Checks and other cash items	2,145.77
Notes of other national banks	3,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	342.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie	49,634.75
Legal-tender Notes	20,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,375.00
Total	\$1,083,203.05
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	41,083.63
National bank notes outstanding	87,500.00
Due to other National Banks	20,722.02
Due to State Banks and Bankers	13,929.41
Due to trust companies and savings banks	530.00
Individual deposits subject to check	625,015.69
Demand certificates of deposit	8,477.79
Time certificates of deposit	166,777.66
Certified checks	15.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	150.00
Total	\$1,083,203.05

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, ss.

I, C. N. Blackwell, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. N. BLACKWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Jan, 1907.

(SEAL) C. A. NYHUS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
John Jelfs,
Wm. F. Degner,
Jas. K. Hunt,
Directors.

A San Bernardino dispatch says: The mysterious gold mine of Walter Scott, the Death valley miner, for which hundreds of miners searched in vain, has been located. This was possible only when "Scotty" through his partner, A. M. Johnson, filed a location notice recently, although he has worked the mine for two years and a half.

The mine is a placer property, in an isolated district, and its location shows the shrewdness of "Scotty," for while he had claims on the east side of Death valley, in the Funeral range of mountains, his real source of wealth was on the west side, in the Panamint range. The "Sheephead"—for that is the name of the mine—has been carefully located, not merely by the usual signs of the desert prospector, but by careful surveys, which name its exact location by degrees and minutes.

From the Raton Range,
Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Price of north third street on Friday, a baby girl. Mother and babe are doing fine and the friends of Mr. Price are smoking at his expense.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Continued from first page
pay, salaries and other expenses. There is on hand a surplus of \$15,699.42. Fifty-one inspectors are employed in various parts of the territory.

The Cattle Sanitary Board.

There is a general demand from the stockmen from all over the territory that the hide law be so amended that hide buyers shall be forced to make each hide purchased before inspection with some mark or tag showing from whom the hide was purchased. I would respectfully recommend such amendment.

Territorial Finances.

The reports of the treasurer and auditor of the territory are very full and complete, and will prove of great interest to the members of the legislature.

On December 1, 1904, the commencement of the 56th fiscal year, there were balances in the various funds to the amount of \$249,147.95.

Receipts from taxes and other sources from December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1906, were \$1,442,615.65, making a total of \$1,691,763.60 to be accounted for.

Payments for the corresponding period amounted to \$1,331,762.70, leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of business on November 30, 1906, of \$360,000.90.

Total indebtedness Nov. 30, 1906, \$843,000.00
Deducting amount of various sinking funds, 103,302.82

Net debt \$739,697.18

Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1904, \$249,147.95

Receipts from
Dec. 1, 1904,
to Nov. 30,
1905, \$685,242.57

Receipts from
Dec. 1, 1905,
to Nov. 30,
1906, 757,373.08

1,442,615.65

\$1,691,763.60

Payments from
Dec. 1, 1904,
to Nov. 30,
1905, \$703,596.89

Payments from
Dec. 1, 1905,
to Nov. 30,
1906, 628,165.81

1,331,762.70

Balance in treasury at close of business Nov. 30, 1906, \$360,000.90

Tax Laws Needed.

Since the meeting of the last legislature there has been considerable improvement in tax collections, the average percentages of taxes collected in the whole territory being higher and there being more uniformity as between the various counties as to such percentage. But very much remains to be done in the way of legislation before the statutes of the territory, on the subject of revenue, are what they should be. I strongly recommend that you make a complete compilation and revision of all such laws, repealing all the laws now on the statute books and enacting, one new one embracing all their provisions, with such amendments as you deem proper.

Taxation Too Low.

There are areas of timber land in the territory which are classified as grazing lands, and assessed as low as twenty cents per acre. The valuation of timber lands as fixed by the board of equalization is from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, according to their location; and the valuation of grazing lands is from 30 cents to \$1.25 per acre.

There are large areas of coal and mineral lands, the real market value of which is many hundred per cent higher than the assessed valuation under an erroneous classification. The timber lands of the entire territory were returned last year at the insignificant figure of \$231,165.50, when the amount of lumber produced during the year was valued at \$1,250,000.00. The coal and mineral lands were returned at only \$1,118,540.50, when the value of their product alone for the year was \$4,676,630.

The Public Schools.

The governor advocates the appointment of a commission to revise and compile the laws governing the public schools. He wants to have provision made to remove the office of county school superintendent from politics altogether and desires that the salaries of the superintendents be equalized. He wants the examination and certification of teachers to be entirely in the hands of a territorial board and advocates that as to taxation for school purposes, the strong counties should help the weaker counties.

The Militia.

Increase of the appropriation for armory rents and an appropriation for clerical help for the adjutant-

general are advised.

Irrigation.

Although the governor says that very little has been accomplished by the territorial irrigation engineer, he advocates retaining this position, but the abolition of the irrigation commission and amendment of the irrigation laws to conform with the recommendations of the federal reclamation service. The artemesian well law passed by the last legislative assembly is deemed a great blessing. There are 301 artemesian wells in Chaves county and 166 in Eddy county and there is a noticeable decline in the artemesian pressure.

Immigration.

The governor, while praising the good done by the bureau of immigration, recommends its abandonment and also desires the position of public printer abolished or that at least a new law upon the subject be enacted.

As to the suggestion that the territory enact a law to compel railroads to furnish shippers of stock with cars after reasonable notice, the message advises great care and an examination of the reports of the hearings before the interstate commerce commission. Amendments are recommended to the laws governing the sale of estrays, the suppression of the mange and of inspection of stock. A law is also favored to compel each hide buyer to make the name of the seller on each hide he buys.

Scenic Highway.

It is recommended that the scenic highway, between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, be completed; that the El Camine Real be built from Raton to the Colorado state line and from Las Cruces to the Texas state line.

Insurance.

The revenue brought into the territorial treasury by the insurance commissioner law thus far is almost \$35,000. This as well as the coal oil inspection law, passed by the assembly two years ago, are well fulfilling the purpose. Coal oil inspection works well if there is real inspection. Minor amendments and more stringent enforcement of the latter law are advocated.

Mounted Police.

The mounted police law of the 36th legislative assembly is also praised as a wise measure that has been the means of a great indirect saving to tax payers, has prevented infringements of the law and has established a feeling of security in every part of the territory. Three men should be added to the force and the pay of the privates should be increased.

General Accounts.

some bank as the regular depository of the institutional funds.

Forest Reserves.

Legislation is needed to govern the distribution of the funds derived from the forest reserve revenue of which the territory gets ten per cent from the federal government to be given to those counties in which the forest reserves are located and in proportion to the area of such forest reserves in such counties. It is suggested that this money be spent for good roads or for the public schools. Thus far the territory has received \$4,672.70 from that source. The total forest reserve area in New Mexico is 6,982,406 acres. A radical change of the laws governing the administration of the territory's lands is advocated.

Election Law.

Governor Hagerman advocates the passage of a new election law. He says the Act 1905 is especially unsatisfactory. He favors impartial election boards and the Australian ballot. He recommends that election boards be appointed by the dominant parties in conjunction with the board of county commissioners. He also advocates a personal registration law and a primary election law and says that the nominating conventions are generally controlled by a few.

Against Gambling.

The message makes a strong argument against licensed gambling and advocates a stringent anti-gambling law with penalties to range from \$200 to \$5,000 and imprisonment from two months to one year. There are at present in force in the territory 585 retail liquor licenses, 23 wholesale liquor licenses and 360 gambling licenses. Of the total revenue of \$164,412 derived from all of these licenses less than one-half comes from gambling licenses. The falling off in revenue in case gambling is prohibited is to be made up by increasing liquor licenses.

International Mining Exposition.

The governor mentions the Jamestown and the Yukon expositions but makes no recommendations for appropriations. He asks that he be authorized to appoint a commission of one or two to secure private exhibits and promote the interest in the International Mining exposition to be held in 1908 in New York City.

Revision of Laws.

A complete revision and compilation of the laws is advocated. The message recommends that one competent attorney be appointed to do this work and be authorized to employ competent assistants.